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# A CATALOG OF THE COLEOPTERA OF AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO

## FAMILY: MICROPEPLIDAE

IES
625

ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE HANDBOOK NUMBER 529-24

*PREPARED BY* AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

## Families of Coleoptera in America North of Mexico

| Fascicle [1] | Family | Year issued |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cupedidae | 1979 |
| 2 | Micromalthidae | 1982 |
| 3 | Carabidae | |
| 4 | Rhysodidae | |
| 5 | Amphizoidae | 1984 |
| 6 | Haliplidae | |
| 8 | Noteridae | |
| 9 | Dytiscidae | |
| 10 | Gyrinidae | |
| 13 | Sphaeriidae | |
| 14 | Hydroscaphidae | |
| 15 | Hydraenidae | |
| 16 | Hydrophilidae | |
| 17 | Georyssidae | |
| 18 | Sphaeritidae | |
| 20 | Histeridae | |
| 21 | Ptiliidae | |
| 22 | Limulodidae | |
| 23 | Dasyceridae | |
| 24 | Micropeplidae | 1984 |
| 25 | Leptinidae | |
| 26 | Leiodidae | |
| 27 | Scydmaenidae | |
| 28 | Silphidae | |
| 29 | Scaphidiidae | |
| 30 | Staphylinidae | |
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| 32 | Lucanidae | |
| 33 | Passalidae | |
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| 35 | Eucinetidae | |
| 36 | Helodidae | |
| 37 | Clambidae | |
| 38 | Dascillidae | |
| 39 | Rhipiceridae | |
| 40 | Byrrhidae | |
| 41 | Psephenidae | 1983 |
| 42 | Brachypsectridae | |
| 43 | Artematopidae | |
| 44 | Ptilodactylidae | |
| 45 | Chelonariidae | |
| 46 | Callirhipidae | |
| 47 | Heteroceridae | 1978 |
| 48 | Limnichidae | |
| 49 | Dryopidae | 1983 |
| 50 | Elmidae | 1983 |
| 51 | Buprestidae | |
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| 141 | Platypodidae | 1979 |
| 142 | Scolytidae | |
| 143 | Curculionidae | 1983 |
| 144 | Stylopidae | |
| 145 | Fossil Coleoptera | |

[1] Missing numbers are those assigned in the computer program to families not found in the United States and Canada.

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# A CATALOG OF THE COLEOPTERA OF AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO

## FAMILY: MICROPEPLIDAE

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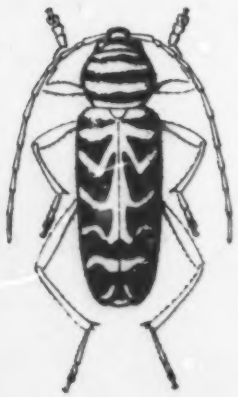

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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# FOREWORD

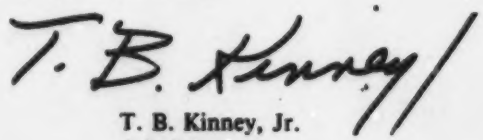
Many species of beetles are important pests of agricultural crops, stored food products, forests, wood products and structures, and fabrics. Many other species, in contrast, are beneficial in the biological suppression of pest arthropods and weeds, as well as in the decomposition of plant detritus, animal carcasses, and dung. Part of our national responsibility to American agriculture is to provide correct identification of species of American beetles so that appropriate controls can be applied.

Most information about animal species, whether agricultural, biological, or experimental, is filed under the species' scientific names. These names are therefore the keys to retrieval of such information. Because some species have been known by several names, a complete listing of these names for each species is necessary.

For the user of scientific names, an up-to-date taxonomic catalog providing currently accepted names and pertinent bibliographic and distributional data is an indispensable tool. Although taxonomic literature is constantly changing to reflect current work, the traditional published taxonomic catalog remains static with updating left to the individual user until it is revised. Production of catalogs in the past has been laborious with long printing delays resulting in data that are obsolete before being published. However, the computer now provides the capability of storing, updating, and retrieving taxonomic data; rapid publication through computer-driven typesetting machinery; and a greater degree of currentness and flexibility.

All 124 fascicles in this catalog of the beetles of America north of Mexico are produced by an original group of computer programs, designed and written during a pilot project by personnel of the Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, and the Communications and Data Services Division, Science and Education Management Staff.

The published information is stored on computer tape, is updated periodically to reflect taxonomic progress in the family, and is available in a data base for computer searching.



T. B. Kinney, Jr.
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# PREFACE

The Coleoptera, or beetles, are represented in the world by about 220,000 described species, of which about 24,000 occur in the United States and Canada. A comprehensive taxonomic catalog of beetles for this area has not been available except the series of world-based "Coleopterorum Catalogus" volumes (1909–present, Junk, Berlin). The Leng "Catalogue of the Coleoptera of America North of Mexico" (J. D. Sherman, Jr., Mt. Vernon, NY), which was published in 1920 with supplements to the end of 1947, is a checklist. However, it has served professional and amateur alike for nearly 60 years as the principal source of scientific names of beetles. Since 1947, many new taxa have been described and many changes in status and nomenclature have appeared in numerous scattered publications, but little effort has been made to summarize these changes.

This catalog will supplant the Leng catalog and supply additional essential information. It is produced by an original suite of storage, retrieval, and printing programs written especially for automated taxonomic catalogs.

The catalog for each family is published as a separate fascicle with its introductory text, bibliography, and index. Each family is numbered as listed, but the order of issuance of fascicles is not necessarily in numerical sequence. The publishing of separate fascicles makes data available shortly after they are assembled. Computer tapes for each fascicle are maintained for updating and necessary reprinting.

The information on each family is the responsibility of the respective author or authors. The editors modify it only to correct obvious errors and to make it conform to the requirements of the computer programs.

No original proposal for a new name, taxon, status, or classification is given, such data having been previously published, but new host and distributional data are often listed. The rules of "The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature" are followed.

The geographic scope of this catalog includes the continental United States, Canada, Alaska, Greenland, and the associated continental islands. Names of taxa found only in other regions are excluded. If the range of a species extends outside these geographic limits, this fact is indicated. Inside the back cover is a map of the 12 faunal regions based on historical and faunal criteria to simplify distribution recordings. Two-letter Postal Service style abbreviations are used for States and Provinces, and faunal regions are indicated in each distribution record by a diagonal line between groups of abbreviations.

It is not the purpose of this catalog to present a complete scheme of higher classification within the order. The familial makeup is somewhat intermediate between that of R. H. Arnett in "The Beetles of the United States" (1960–62, Catholic University Press, Washington, DC) and that of R. A. Crowson in "The Natural Classification of the Families of Coleoptera" (1967, Biddles Ltd., Guildford, England). Modifications of these two systems are largely those advocated by J. F. Lawrence based in part on suggestions by taxonomic specialists for certain families.

Generic groups and higher categories within the family are arranged phylogenetically as indicated by the author of the particular fascicle, and species group names with their respective synonyms are arranged alphabetically.

Names referable to incertae sedis and nomen dubium are listed separately at the end of the nearest applicable taxon with notations as to their status.

Each available name is followed by its author, date proposed, and page number referring to the complete bibliographic citation containing the original description. Following each generic name are

the type-species and method of its designation, necessary explanatory notes, and pertinent references on immature stages, taxonomy, redescription, ecology, and keys. After the specific name entry are the original genus (if different from the present placement), type-locality, geographical distribution by State, Province, and broad extralimital units, explanatory notes, pertinent references to immature stages, taxonomy, redescription, and ecology, depository of type-specimen and its sex, and hosts.

In addition to the list under the map of faunal regions (back cover), the following abbreviations are used in this catalog:

### Abbreviations, General

Amer. Bor.—America Borealis
Amer. Sept.—America Septentrionalis
Autom.—Automatic
C. Amer.—Central America
Co.—County
Cosmop.—Cosmopolitan
Design.—Designated
F.—Female
Holarc.—Holarctic
Isl.—Island
M.—Male
Mex.—Mexico
Monot.—Monotypy
Mus.—Museum
N. Amer.—North America
Orig. des.—Original designation
Preocc.—Preoccupied
S. Amer.—South America
Sp.—Species
Subseq. monot.—Subsequent monotypy
Subsp.—Subspecies
Taut.—Tautonymy
Univ.—University
USA—United States of America
Var.—Variety
W. Ind.—West Indies

### Museums in the Continental United States and Canada [1]

AMNH—American Museum of Natural History, New York
ANSP—Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, PA
BYUC—Brigham Young University, Provo, UT
CASC—California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco
CISC—University of California, Berkeley
CNCI—Canadian National Collections, Ottawa
CUIC—Cornell University, Ithaca, NY
CWOB—C. W. O'Brien Collection, Tallahassee, FL
DHKC—D. H. Kistner Collection, Chico State College, CA
ELSC—E. L. Sleeper Collection, Long Beach, CA
FMNH—Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL
FSCA—Florida State Collection, Gainesville
HAHC—H. & A. Howden Collection, Ottawa, Canada
ICCM—Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, PA
INHS—Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana
JGEC—J. G. Edwards Collection, San Jose, CA
KMFC—K. M. Fender Collection, McMinnville, OR
KSUC—Kansas State University, Manhattan
LACM—Los Angeles County Museum, CA
LSUC—Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
MCZC—Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA
MSUC—Michigan State University, East Lansing
NCSM—North Carolina State University, Raleigh
NYSM—New York State Museum, Albany
OSEC—Oklahoma State University, Stillwater
OSUC—Ohio State University, Columbus
OSUO—Oregon State University, Corvallis

[1] Abbreviations for U.S. and Canadian museums abridged from Arnett, R. H., Jr., and Samuelson, G. A., 1969, "Directory of Coleoptera Collections of North America (Canada Through Panama)," Cushing-Malloy, Ann Arbor, MI, 123 pp.

PMNH—Peabody Museum, Yale University, New Haven, CT
PSUC—Pennsylvania State Museum, University Park
PURC—Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN
RUIC—Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ
SEMC—Snow Museum, University of Kansas, Lawrence
SJSC—San Jose State College, CA
SLWC—S. L. Wood Collection, Provo, UT
SMSH—Stovall Collection, University of Oklahoma, Norman
TAMU—Texas A. & M. University, College Station
UCDC—University of California, Davis
UMMZ—University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
UMRM—University of Missouri, Columbia
USNM—U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC
WSUC—Washington State University, Pullman

## Museums in Foreign Countries

BMNH—British Museum (Natural History), London
BPBM—Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu
GUHC—Glasgow University, Hunterian College, Scotland
HMOX—Hope Museum, Oxford, England
HNHM—Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest
IPZE—Institut Pflanzenschutzforschung Zweigstelle, Eberswalde, East Germany
IRSB—Institut Royal Sciences Belgique, Brussels
MFNB—Museum für Naturkunde (Humboldt), Berlin
MGFT—Museum G. Frey, Tutzing, Munich, West Germany
MHNL—Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Lyon, France
MNHP—Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
MNSL—Museum of Natural Sciences, Leipzig, East Germany
MZBS—Museum Zoologia, Barcelona, Spain
NHRS—Naturhistoriske Riksmuseet, Stockholm
NMPC—Narodni Museum, Prague, Czechoslovakia
SCUT—Spinola College, University of Turin, Italy
SMTD—Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, East Germany
UNAM—Universidad Nacional Autonoma, Mexico City
UZMC—University Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark
UZMH—University Zoological Museum, Helsinki, Finland
ZMAS—Zoological Museum, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad
ZMPA—Zoological Museum, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw
ZMUL—Zoological Museum, University of Lund, Sweden
ZMUM—Zoological Museum, University of Moscow
ZSBS—Zoologische Sammlung Bayerischen Staates, Munich, West Germany

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We thank the following members of the Communications and Data Services Division, SEMS: Sandra Strauss and Marianne Kingston for designing and writing the computer programs, and Margaret Seldin for developing the editing system.

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# Family MICROPEPLIDAE

By J. M. Campbell

Micropeplida Heer, 1839; Micropeplini Kraatz, 1858; Micropeplines Motschulsky, 1860; Micropeplides Mulsant and Rey, 1877; Micropeplinae LeConte and Horn, 1883.

The family Micropeplidae has, until the last decade, been considered by most authors as a subfamily of the family Staphylinidae. However, studies of the larvae (Kasule, 1966) and several recent unpublished works have shown that the group should be considered a distinct family within the Staphylinoidea. The first description of a species of Micropeplidae occurring in North America was by Curtis (1828), who described the Holarctic species *Micropeplus tesserula* from Ireland. Subsequently, species were added by Maeklin (1852, 1853) and LeConte (1850, 1863b, 1874). The North American species of the family were first revised by LeConte (1877) and Fauvel (1878) and more recently by Campbell (1968).

Two genera, *Kalissus* with 1 species and *Micropeplus* with 12 species, are known from North America. The family contains 3 genera and 47 species distributed in all faunal regions except the Australian. Two species of *Micropeplus* (*hopkinsi* and *hoogendorni*) have been described by Matthews (1970) from Pliocene beds of western Alaska.

Adults of the family are easily recognized by their abbreviated elytra exposing five abdominal tergites, their nine-segmented antenna with the last segment capitate, their three-segmented tarsi, and their distinctive patterns of costae and punctation on the surface (see Campbell, 1968, for illustrations). The larva of the European species *Micropeplus staphylinoides* was described by Lubbock (1868). No immature stages have been described for any North American species.

Little is known of the feeding habits of the species of the family. Adults of *Micropeplus tesserula* feed on the fungus *Pyronema*, which occurs in recently burned forests. Presumably other species feed on fungi as well, but this has not been confirmed. Adults are found in a wide variety of habitats such as in leaf litter (*M. laticollis* and *M. punctatus*), in beaver houses (*M. browni* and *M. smetanai*), in wood rat nests (*M. neotomae*), in grass clumps of marshes or bogs (*M. sculptus*), on stump and wood chips of recently cut spruce and fir (*M. brunneus*), and on bare areas of mudflats near the Pacific coast (*Kalissus nitidus*).

This manuscript was received October 1976.

LeConte, 1877 (family revision); Fauvel, 1878 (family revision); Campbell, 1968 (family revision); Kasule, 1966 (description of larva).

## Genus KALISSUS LeConte

**Kalissus** LeConte, 1874: 50. Type-species: *Kalissus nitidus* LeConte (monot.).

TAXONOMY: Campbell, 1968: 228 (revision).

**nitidus** LeConte, 1874: 51. BC: Vancouver Island, Goldstream; BC WA.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: MCZC.
SEX OF TYPE: M.
REDESCRIPTION: Campbell, 1968: 229, fig. 13, and 1973: 569, fig. 1 (male genitalia).
ECOLOGY: Campbell, 1973: 569.

## Genus MICROPEPLUS Latreille

**Micropeplus** Latreille, 1809: 377. Type-species: *Staphylinus porcatus* Paykull (monot.).

*Arrhenopeplus* Koch, 1937: 257 (as subgenus; synonymized by Campbell, 1968: 230). Type-species: *Micropeplus tesserula* Curtis (design. by Blackwelder, 1952: 63).

IMMATURE STAGES: Lubbock, 1868: 275 (larva); Kasule, 1966: 262 (larva).
TAXONOMY: LeConte, 1877: 250; Fauvel, 1878: 170; Campbell, 1968: 230.
KEYS: Campbell, 1968: 231, and 1973: 575.

**browni** Campbell, 1968: 243, figs. 7, 17, 33. PQ: Mud Lake, 4 mi W. Masham; MI PQ/ NY MD.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: CNCI.
SEX OF TYPE: M.

**brunneus** Maeklin, 1852: 326. AK: Sitka; AK/ BC WA OR/ CA.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: UZMH.
SEX OF TYPE: ?.
REDESCRIPTION: Campbell, 1968: 236.

**cribatus** LeConte, 1863b: 60. GA; AB MT/ MN WI ON/ IA MO IL/ NY/ MA/ TX/ GA.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: MCZC.
SEX OF TYPE: M.
REDESCRIPTION: Campbell, 1968: 246.

**laticollis** Maeklin, 1853: 199. AK: Kenai; AK YT/ BC ID/ AB SK MT/ MI ON PQ/ WY CO/ MO/ NH.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: UZMH.
SEX OF TYPE: M.
REDESCRIPTION: Campbell, 1968: 238.
ECOLOGY: Campbell, 1973: 571.

**lecontei** Campbell, 1968: 248, figs. 10, 26. CA: Pasadena; CA/ AZ.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: CASC.
SEX OF TYPE: M.

**minor** Campbell, 1974: 465, figs. 1-2. OR: Lincoln Co., 4.5 mi E. Waldport; OR.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: CNCI.
SEX OF TYPE: F.

**neotomae** Campbell, 1968: 242, figs. 6, 16, 32. OR: Benton Co., 2 mi W. Philomath; OR/ CA.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: CNCI.
SEX OF TYPE: M.

**punctatus** LeConte, 1863a: 27 (replacement name for *costatus* Maeklin). AK: Sitka; AK/ BC WA OR/ CA/ AZ.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: UZMH.
SEX OF TYPE: ?.

*costatus* Maeklin, 1852: 325 (preoccupied LeConte, 1850). AK: Sitka.

*oregonensis* Hatch, 1957: 270 (synonymized by Campbell, 1968: 249). OR: Boyer.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: USNM.
REDESCRIPTION: Campbell, 1968: 249.
ECOLOGY: Campbell, 1973: 574.

**robustus** Campbell, 1968: 245, figs. 8, 18, 24. CA: Los Angeles; BC OR/ CA.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: FMNH.
SEX OF TYPE: M.

**sculptus** LeConte, 1863b: 60. GA; BC/ WI MI ON PQ/ CO/ IL IN/ TX/ LA GA SC.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: MCZC.
SEX OF TYPE: F.

*obliquus* LeConte, 1877: 252 (synonymized by Campbell, 1968: 234). BC.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: MCZC.
SEX OF TYPE: F.
REDESCRIPTION: Campbell, 1968: 234.

**smetanai** Campbell, 1973: 573, figs. 3, 7, 8, 9. BC: 4 mi W. Midway; BC.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: CNCI.
SEX OF TYPE: M.

**tesserula** Curtis, 1828: 204. Ireland: County Down, near Belfast; AK NT/ BC WA OR/ AB MB/ MN MI PQ/ CA/ IL/ NY/ NH/ NM/ Mex., Holarc., S. Amer., C. Amer.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: Unknown.

*costatus* LeConte, 1850: 221 (synonymized by Fauvel, 1878: 171). Lake Superior.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: MCZC.
SEX OF TYPE: M.

*costipennis* Maeklin, 1853: 200 (synonymized by LeConte, 1877: 252). AK: Kenai.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: UZMH.
SEX OF TYPE: ?.
REDESCRIPTION: Campbell, 1968: 232.

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# INDEX

Names are indexed as follows:

CAPITALS: All names for taxa above the generic level;

**Boldface:** Valid generic and subgeneric names;

Roman: Valid specific and subspecific names;

*Italic:* All invalid names such as synonyms, nomina nuda, and extra-limital taxa even though valid.

Parentheses around an author's name indicate that the specific name has been transferred from its original genus. The generic name following the author's name indicates the present placement of the species. Synonyms of species-group names are listed with the original spelling.


*Arrhenopeplus* Koch ..... 1
browni Campbell, Micropeplus ..... 1
brunneus Maeklin, Micropeplus ..... 2
*costatus* LeConte, Micropeplus ..... 2
*costatus* Maeklin, Micropeplus ..... 2
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*oregonensis* Hatch, Micropeplus ..... 2
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sculptus LeConte, Micropeplus ..... 2
smetanai Campbell, Micropeplus ..... 2
tesserula Curtis, Micropeplus ..... 2




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**DC** District of Columbia
**DE** Delaware
**FL** Florida
**GA** Georgia
**GL** Greenland
**IA** Iowa
**ID** Idaho
**IL** Illinois
**IN** Indiana
**KS** Kansas
**KY** Kentucky
**LA** Louisiana
**MA** Massachusetts
**MB** Manitoba
**MD** Maryland
**ME** Maine
**MI** Michigan
**MN** Minnesota
**MO** Missouri
**MS** Mississippi
**MT** Montana
**NB** New Brunswick
**NC** North Carolina
**ND** North Dakota
**NE** Nebraska
**NF** Newfoundland
**NH** New Hampshire
**NJ** New Jersey
**NM** New Mexico
**NS** Nova Scotia
**NT** Northwest Territories
**NV** Nevada
**NY** New York
**OH** Ohio
**OK** Oklahoma
**ON** Ontario
**OR** Oregon
**PA** Pennsylvania
**PE** Prince Edward Island
**PM** St. Pierre-Miquelon
**PQ** Quebec
**RI** Rhode Island
**SC** South Carolina
**SD** South Dakota
**SK** Saskatchewan
**TN** Tennessee
**TX** Texas
**UT** Utah
**VA** Virginia
**VT** Vermont
**WA** Washington
**WI** Wisconsin
**WV** West Virginia
**WY** Wyoming
**YT** Yukon Territory

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